Coal is the sunshine of the ages long past, probably. In fact, animal power can be traced to the same source. If I speak, or move my hand, the energy that loes the work was stored away in my body some time ago by the taking of food, and that food has built me up in precisely the same way as plants are made. It is nothing but the action of solar springs so to speak, that enables me to reach you with my voice to-night. There is hardly any work in the world that we night. There is hardly any work in the world that we cannot trace in this way to the power of the sun. There are some slight and few exceptions, but it is not saving a word too much to say that if the sun snould stop shining to-day, within a month all notivity on this planet would practically cease. It would not only be uninhabitable, but nothing would be going on. There would be complete stagnation throughout the whole universe that composes the sun's system.

MAGNITUDE OF THE SUN.

The body of the sun itself is a most marvellous thin a labout 93,000,000 miles. Knowing that, it is very easy to depart of its distance; and when we come to carry that out in figures we find it means about 860,000 miles. That is to say that it is 110 times the diameter of the earth. There is a curious coincidence here, but I don't think it means anything. The sun is 110 times as large as the earth, and its distance from us is 110 times its own diameter. Perhaps the most remarkable descentistics of the Perhaps the most remarkable demonstrations of the sun's great size may be shown in this way: Suppose it ere hollowed out and we were put inside the shining rface that gives us light, and which would be to us surface that gives as again, which we so far away that the moon would circulate with perfect freedom lastde of it, only a little more than half way out to the surface; for the distance of the sun's surface would be 480,000 miles from us, while the distance of the moon, as I shall have occasion to show you next week, is only 240,000 miles; so that there would almost be room for one other moon as far beyond our own, inside of the sun. It would

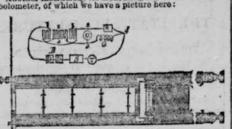
may consider to show you have been possible to the service of the

are so rappi. It is not unfrequently the case that in showing the san to a group of friends I say to them. You see that the form of that prominence is so and so." "Yes." And the next man says "yes"; the third man yes says and the sam is its immense power of light and heat. Expressed in a rough sort of way its light is equal to sixty three hundred billions of billion

HEAT FROM CONTRACTION.

But Helinholz suggested some line ago that the heat of the sun might be kept up by the slow contraction of its mass. When I drop a stone it makes no difference whether it drops in one second or in ten seconds or on an inclined plane; in passing from here to the floor its stoppage will produce just so much heat ad no more and no less. Suppose the sun's surface is contracted; then every portion of its mass goes in towards the centre a number of feet. A pound there passing ten feet towards the centre will produce a very considerable amount of energy. It is easy enough to show that a contraction of 125 feet in the suo's diameter in a year would amount, for all the heat that it gives off to the earth, to such a small fraction that we could not notice it. We have been observing the sun with accuracy for not a thousand years—no. even 250 years—and if it had been shrunking at that rate for the past 1,500 years we could not have detected it. Of course, if that theory is true the sun is doomed. Professor Newcomb's calculation to that we can get along very well for 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 years, and that the conditions of life in the ifon is that we can get along very wenter ',''(0,0000) or ', (0,00000) years, and that the conditions of life in the solar system must begin nilimately—of course within that period—to change; and reckoning backwards, we find that if—this is a iremendous "if"—we find. I say that if the sun's beat has been produced in that way from the beginning of the system, of during the time of its reduction from the size of the orbit of Neptune down from the beginning of the system, or during the time of its reduction from the size of the orbit of Neptune do wn to its present oulk, then it has been giving of its present supply of heat not more than about 18,000,000 years, and the present material dispensation of things would be limited in that way to something between 20,000,000 and 50,000,000 years. The geologists don't like that. They want more time—some of them ac—and 1 don't know but what they will have it. If they must, I suppose we shall have to modify the theory again. But this theory of contraction is as present the one most generally accepted and susception of the strongest evidence. I think it is mainly true. I shall not be at all surprised if it turns out to be a half truth. If the sun is a gaseous mass, it must have been contracted if it has been losing heat. And now here is something to surprise you. If it has been contracting and lesing heat it has been growing hotter all the time. That seems poradoxical at first, but it is true. If a mass as large as this room contracts by its own contraction and the loss of neat on the outside, its temperature will actually rise. When it gets to be not us large it will be hotter. It will have been heat, but it will be warmer toun it was before. So that this process of cooling of the sun, in one sense, will be followed by an actual rise of temperature; and, although the sun is pouring of the sun was thirs rise, we are not able to say weather it.





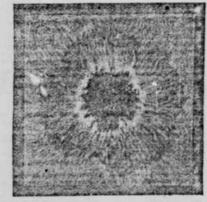
THE SUN.

PROPESSOR YOUNG'S SECOND LECTURE.

Also of NYOLATION COMPRIED TAY A TALL OF A TABLE OF THE CHARGE OF THE

the atmosphere we should get greater variations than we do.

Among the means we have of communicating to others the appearance of the sin one of the most alvantageous is photography. The photograph does not show you all that might be seen by a delicate eye, but it shows you some things that could not often mean to tell lies, but they often do, and in the observations and drawings that may be made of sun spots and planets a good deal of imagination sometimes helps to form the pleture; but if you find anything on a photograph fairly represented you know it speaks the trints. Solar photography has been more successfully prosecuted in New York than anywher else. Mr. Rutherford made a picture which shows these remarkable black spots that chance with very great rapidity. Magnify these pictures and we find that the sine's surface is not uniform at all, but has a considerably mottled surface.



As to the sposs, the centre is dark, but not uniformly black. This (Figure III) is a picture made by formly black. This (Figure 111) is a picture made by seechlin 1864 or 1865. Since then the improvements in felescopes enable us to look down into the dark holes; and although the spot is dark, there are darker spots within large eyes or vortices going down apparently far towards the holy of the sun below. Then there are little yells which come between, and we may see some little particles moving inward and growing finiter, and finally disappearing, apparently going down out of sight. You notice that there is no shadding between the central grot and the peanumbra, but the line of demarrais a spot in the stage of dissolution. When it comes to the round appearance shown here it will go on for day or even weeks with comparatively little change. We usually find facular around the spots, especially at the outer edge of the disk. You notice in the diagram that the filaments are on the whole directed roward the centre of the sun. A spot, as it appears when breaking up, has no regularity about it. Secchi's expression is that when a spot is about to disappear the photosphere appears to fall pell-inell rato the centre of activity. Sometimes spots inake their appearance and disappear within twenty-four hours, or even in less time. I conited to say a moment ago that the large spot on the figure was something like 12,000 mines in diameter, so that the whole earth might have been dropped into the centre of activity, leaving plenty of room around it.

In this diagram, you will see the black central portion, and the perumbra surrounding it, and will observe the

ingure was something like 12,000 miles in diameter, so that the whole earth might have been dropped into the centre of activity, leaving plenty of room around it.

In tail diagram you will see the black central portion, and the penumbra surrounding it, and will observe the changes of form as it travels from the edge; the penumbra becomes wider, nutil it passes the centre, and then again it becomes narrower. But when it course mear the limit of the son, we see nothing of the unifor at all, but only a portion of the penumbra. It is precisely as it we were to take a globe, and make a shawe cavily all point the shelving edge of the cavity would be toward the further side of the gray portion. That discovery was made more than 100 years ago, by Wilson, of Eduburgh.

I have a succession of photographs of the eams spot. They were taken one or two days apart. Each shows it a little further from the sur. Where the spot began to break up, a little bright bridge had formed. Further on we see it when this portion is breaking off. The portions it spart, and in the last of the pletures, when the spot had reached the centre of the sun, the single spot had taken the appearance here shown. While these changes were going on the main mass of the spot appeared to pass forward from the east toward the west. We find that the distance between the front of the spot appearance behind him. I do not say that is what takes place, but it is as if there were something driving ahead the main portion of the spot. In the segmentation of a spot tap pears and the real subset in the passage that these languages and the same way.

But do not think because the spot is some days in its passage that these languages were taking place slowly. This large spot was the subsequently the parts by away from each other. Sir William Herschel speaks of the breaking up of a spot tae portions fly apart. Once in a while we find spots coalescing, but more frequently the parts by away from each of the different appearances of the spars apont in the centre of the sing

whiri the other way, which unfortunately tasy do not do at all.

One of Langley's earlier drawings of a part of the solar surface represents the different appearances. As to the granules, which make up the principal part of the solar surface, he compares them to the appearance of a man's coat-sleeve covered with snow-flakes. These granules, which give us nine-tentls of the sunlight, do not cover one-fourth of the area. They are from 300 to 1,000 miles long and 100 or 200 miles wide; and of no special form. In the spot itself the fine filaments are seen to be bitut-ended, like the tips of people's fingers, but occasionally they take different forma. These we generally speak of as the patch straws. They frequently have a spiral motion, but sometimes the spiral turns in one way and sometimes in the other. The view generally taken of the granules and the view I have

generally held is that they are clouds of condensed materials, looking like one of our summer thunder clouds, a tall column, with its base floating 1,000 or 2,000 feet above the earth's surface, reaching up and expanding with the top, 8,000 or 10,000 feet high, wider than the bottom. I imagine that most of those are columns like that, seen endways; and yet nobody would suppose from their appearance that we saw them endways. I see that Mr. Hastings rather denurs to that, and thinks they are roughly globular. My impression is that on the whole they stand up on the sun's surface toward us, and that in the spots we see them drawn out.



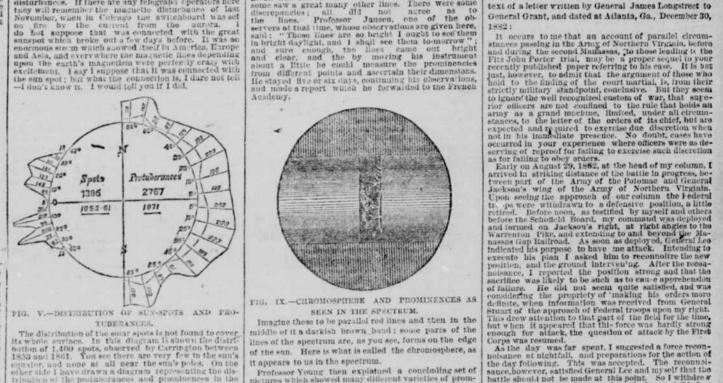
FIG. IV .- A TYPICAL SUN-SPOTS (PROF. LANGLEY.)

FIG. IV.—A TYPICAL SUN-SPOTS (PROF. LANGLEY.)

Here we see what is, I suppose, the most beautiful representation of a sun spot ever made. If any of you own telescopes you must not expect to see anything like that. This was made by Langley, observing with a telescope of thirteen inches diameter, and is called a typical sump t, parts of it taken at different times from different spous. Usually the pictures of Trouvelot represent the appearance as seen with a three or four inch telescope. In this you have first the illaments of the photosphere all stround the spot. I suppose that here tere is an apward current rushing from the centre of the sun outward. We have shown also the central cavity, and its thatch, straws leading over it. There is also represented what appears like firest cryatals, composed of little fan-shaped diaments, pointed at the end, which is very rare. It would require a very long telescope, and very rood seeing, to get such a fine solar surface as that; yet there is not. If are if felt a little suspicious of a little personal equation about that pear-stanged appearance, but there is not. I have seen it myself, and Langley tells me that he has seen it soveral evening since then. This I faink we may call a most beautiful sun spot.

The sun spots follow a period; in some years they are plenty and in other years few. That had been noticed dong before, but the regularity of the period was not noticed until 1851, when Sekwabe, of Dossan, showed that there was a regular rise and fail. The periodicity is not regular, like that of the planets in their orbits. Some of the periods are as long as 16 years, while others are not more than 8 or 9; the average being 11 1-9, according to Wolf, since the observations began.

The compass needle does not continually point to one side or the other. There is a regular change every day of a small amount, and besides that there are lirregular disturbances. The aurors boreals which he periodically with the sun's spots and the magnetic all points of the with the sun's spo



her side I have drawn a singram representing the dis-ionation of the proinberances and prominences in the in, which follows very nearly the same law, with the exception of the region near the poles, oere there are a good many promi-ences. Where the spots are most numerous to prominence a are not numerous, and the promi-neces follow; he periodicity of the spots, for when the sate are most numerous, the prominences are most

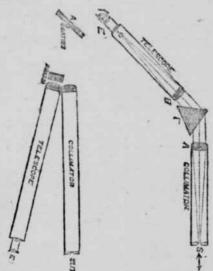


FIG. VI.-PRISMATIC AND DIFFRACTION SPECTRO SCOPES.

SCOPES.

As to what the sun is made of, here is a drawing of an ordinary spectroscope. At this point imarked S in the upper drawing, a narrow slit, perhans a thousandth of an luch wide, admits the light. At the other end of this collinator is a lens, from which the light goes through the prism, and from that into another telescope to the eye, which sees the spectrum, a band of colored light, red at one end and hime at the other, marked with lines which are full of magnificence to us.

Sometimes instead of a prism a different arrangement, (shown in the lower drawing) at the point A is what is called a grating. Now-York has had, until recently, pre-eminence in the construction of these gratings, divided by Rutherford's ruling engine, upon speculum metal. The one which I use is about two inches wide, covered with lines raised at a distance of about 17,000 to the inch, these lines being 142 inches long. The grating set in this manner has the property of producing to a certain extent the same effect that the prism has. The instrument is light and in many respects is more convenient than the prismatic spectroscope; and I use it in selar observations. The coil mintor is about a foot long. The telescope has a prism placed before it in this way for the purpose of separating the operations of different or ders, for the grating covers a series of spectres overlapping each other in the higher orders, and by the use of the prism they are separated and appear one above another, where otherwise they would overlap. of the prism they are separated and appear one above another, where otherwise they would overlap.

Take a portion of the spectrum in a bine color; a point of color marked with lines upon it—some black and heavy, some fine, some shaded, some sharp—at first sight having no sort of meaning or purpose to them. The way in which those are formed is: Light coming from a body like a heated motal and passing through a vapor will give no dark lines corresponding precisely to those bright lines. Take a vapor or gas and look at it through the spectroscope and it would give bright lines. Hivdrogen gives four bright lines. Take any metal and we find that each, in the form of vapor, gives its own peculiar lines. The dark lines on the sun can be accounted for by the different kinds of vapor in the sun. Where are they? Are they above the surface of the sun? If they are, at the time of an eclipse we ought to see the dines bright. An attempt was made to see them in 1868 and 1869, but for some reason it did not succeed; but in 1870, the thing did come but becaultfully at the eclipse in Southern Spain. Just before the cellpse became full the lines looked like those I nave described, except that the spectrum of the corona had grown bright. But as the time the eclipse became total things changed, and all the lines became most bright. What was left then, as the moon covered up the sun, of the sun's atmosphere was projecting out beyond the edge of the moon, and it was a very beautiful sight. The whole length of the spectrum was silled, red upon one end, green in the middie and blue upon the other. It pussed out and them was lost in a moment.

[Professor Young described the methods of obtaining abovegraphs of two spectra simultaneously for the pur-

inpoint the other. It passes out and then was looked in open and the professor Young described the methods of obtaining photographs of two spectra simultaneously for the pur-poses of comparison by the instruments of Professor Lockyer.]

Thappen to have a photograph of the spectrum of the

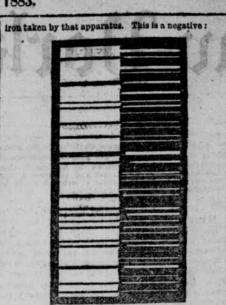
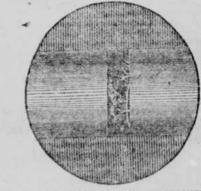


FIG. VII.-IBON LINES IN THE SPECTRUM OF THE

This lower portion of the spectrum of the This lower portion of the spectrum of the sun, and all these lines which here show light are dark lines in the sun. Above is the spectrum of iron. The point that I say shows us that there is iron in the sun is that every one of these dark lines of iron run right down into one of the bright lines on the sun's spectrum. It is really a bright line of iron. You see that in the sun's spectrum there are a great many lines from the iron spectrum. Here are two side by side, one iron and the other red. Sometimes the Iron line is double as in this case. And so when we come to trace if through, we find that out of something like 700 bright lines than can be snown in the spectrum of iron, over 600 of them match precisely with lines in the solar spectrum. And then another thing you observe that where in the spectrum of the iron the lines are heavy they run upon heavy lines in the sun's spectrum, and thin lines in the same way.

Professor Young also projected upon the illustrating screen a photograph of the solar spectrum made by Dr. Henry Draper, who he said had done a great deal for escientific photography, and whose loss was being mourned by many unore than scientific men at the present time. The picture was one made to illustrate his discovery of oxygen in the line, which, unlike iron, does not show itself in dark lines in the spectrum. Dr. Draper found the spectrum of oxygen by means of electric sparks passing between iron frumfais in a little soap-stone chamber through which a current of oxygen was forced. In the picture the bright lines of the clement were shown to be coincident with bright spaces or bands in the soar spectrum.

In illustration of the relations between magnetic disturbances on earth and disturbances in the sun-spot had showed great disturbance. For an hour on August 5 the Cline in the perunbar as end on a great disturbance of a spot spectrum of oxygen was forced. In the picture the bright lines and showed freat disturbances, the leature continued, the same hour that he had observed the singular phenom sun, and all these lines which here show light are dark lines in the sun. Above is



William Harrison, who is alleged to have attempted to blackmail Mrs. Elizabeth Rich, was taken before Justice Bixby, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, for examination. Mrs. Ritch's son-in-law, George W. Gallinger, produced a letter, which, he said, she had teceived yesterday morning. It was dated, January S. New-Haven, Conn., and is signed S. Grotta. The writer stated that a man, William Hewitt, was proprietor of the Selden House, in New-Haven, in 1881. He enclosed a receipt for \$36, written on the back of one of the business cards of the hotel by Hewitt, of whom he speaks very unfavorably. He says that from the description of Harrison be thinks that he and Hewitt are the same person. He sent line receipt so that the handwritings could be compared. Hewitt, he says, formerly kept a hotel in Asbury Park, N. J., and his mother lives in Claveland, Olno, Harrison then made a statement similar to that published yester-lay. He signed it and the writing yms almost a fac-simile of the writing on the receipt seat by Grotta, and it resembled the writing of many of the letters received by Mrs. Rich. Detective-Sergeants Haley and Ruland made a thorough search on Monday for the lawyer named Burrough's mentioned by Harrison, but failed to find any trace of him. They visited among other places the Continental Hotel, where Harrison says that he held an interview with Burroughs, Justice Bixby read Harrison's statement, looked over his spectacles, similed and then said to him: "Your bail will be \$1,000."

AFRAID OF TYPHUS FEVER.

The Board of Health is investigating the death The Board of Health is investigating the death of Sabina Merriam, age seventeen, who died on Monday in the large tenement house at No. 169 Hester-st. The two physicians who attended the young woman, Drs. J. T. Parker, of No. 373 Broone-st., and John Burke, of No. 74 Hester-st., gave, in the death certificate, typhoid fever as the disease from which she died. But the neighbors affirm that it was typhus, not typhoid. This is the fifth death in this tenement within a short time of this desease and an older sister of Miss Merriam is sick in bed in the next room to the body with what the doctors also diagnose as typhoid fever.

Dr. Parker said last night to a Tribune reporter that it was difficult to draw a line between the Dr. Parker said last light to a line between the symptoms of the two diseases, but he celievel the case to be one of typhoid fever. The young woman manifested cerebral symptoms which were alike in both diseases, but she also had other symptoms which were to be found exclusively in typhoin.

PERFORMING WITHOUT ANY SCENERY. Regarding the mishaps to the " Lights o' London'

Regarding the mishaps to the "Lights o' London" company and the destruction of its property in the collision between the St. Louis express train and the Minneapolis fast express train on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad near Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad near Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad near Cedar Rapids early Monday morning, J. W. Collier, the manager of the company, sain yesterday: "I have received three telegrams from B. H. Butler, the treasurer of the company, who represents me, one stating that the accident had occurred, the property had been destroyed, all asking for instructions. The second told of the death of William Scott, the property man, and the last one stated that the body had been sent to his late home. The regular property man left the company in Indians, and Scott was picked up at Fort Wayne, I believe. I have telegraphed to Mr. Butler to act on his own judgment.

He has wristen full particulars, and I expect the letter to-merrow. I shalt at once get out a full set of new proporties and send them on to the company at Kansas City, where they play for a week, leganning January 22. Last night they played at Cedar Rapida, without any scenery. I presume the company will have to lie idle until they get their new outlit. I shall hasten its preparation.

Mr. Butler telegraphed that the collision was due to a discrepancy of four minutes in the watch of the conductor."

conductor."

The members of the company are: Miss Lela Morlet, Miss Joan Goodrich, Mrs. J. W. Bankson, Mrs. C. B. Ronse, Miss Birdie Bankson, Louis Atkins, W. S. Daboll, G. B. Rider T. H. Glenney Henry Harwood C. B. Rouse, Edwin Nalid, R. J. Moye, and Mr. Dunbar, property man.

REPORTED TO HAVE TAKEN ABSENIC.

Herr Ludwig Barnay, the distinguished German tragedian, who has been advertised to appear during the week at the Thalia Theatre in the characters of William Tell and Coriolanus, has not appeared since Thursday night. Last night the manager informed the audience who were assembled to see him play William Tell, that he would not appear until Friday evening. The reason given was that the actor has been suffering with a severe sore throat. A rumor was in circulation last night at Police Headquarters, founded upon an assertion of an employe of the theatre, that the real crouble with Herr Barnay was that he had taken an overdose of arsenic. For what reason or in what quantity he took the person could not be learned, as the manager of the theatre would only say that he know nothing about it. At No. 227 East Eleventh-st., where Herr Barnay is staying, inquiries were made, but no information was given.

SONGS BY A THOUSAND CHILDREN.

The annual festival of the Italian school at No. 160 Leonard-st. took place last evening. The gymnasium had been fitted up with seats and handsomely decorated with the Italian and American colors. The portraits of Washington, Victor Immanuel, King Humbert and his Queen also decorated the walls. A number of visitors were present among whom were Egisto P. Fabbri, of the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., and his brother, Ernesto G. Fabbri. About one thousand children were assembled, chattering, laughing, irrepressible in their delight. They sang, under the direction of Mr. Conterno, several songs, among which were the "Plag of the Free" and a war song, "Al Campo, Compagni." Prof. V. Botta and Count De Revel, the Italian Vice-Consul, made addresses, the latter speaking in Italian. As the children dispersed, they each received a bag of fruit, an earnest of more sustantial presents to be given them next week.

SUCCEEDING PARTLY IN THEIR EFFORT.

The efforts of certain officers of the Revenue Marino Service to have a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce called in their interest to protest against the transfer of that service to the Navy Department, as mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE, have been successful in a qualitied sense. A special meeting has been called at 2:30 p m., to-morrow "to consider House Bill No. 7,128, proposing to establish a Burcau of Mercantile varine." This bill includes the transfer of the officers and vessels of the Revenue Marine to the Naval Service, A large number of the officers tavor the transfer, while others are opposed to the discussion of what they consider individual grievances.

THE CASE OF FITZ JOHN PORTER. GENERAL LONGSTREET'S VIEWS EXPRESSED IN A LETTER TO GENERAL GRANT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 .- The following is the text of a letter written by General James Longstreet to General Grant, and dated at Atlanta, Ga., December 30,

imas of the spectrum are, as you see, forms on the edge of the sun. Here is what is called the chromosphere, as it appears to us in the spectrum.

Professor Young then explained a concluding set of piermes which showed many different varieties of prominences on the edge of the sun. There was the ulmost variety in the sform and size of the prominence, no two of them being exactly alike. Some looked like radiated spikes; others like shapeless clouds or flotches, while sill others resembled lofty jets, volutes, shears, and spikes which and eddles in the uppear are five sun. In one interesting picture there appeared a prominence that resembled a violent flame buristing from a narrow ordine, and another picture showed a thin twisted stem connecting the sun, and another picture showed a thin twisted stem connecting the sun showed as the twist spikes. Some sets of the pictures of observation showing that mass sometime has many formed prominences, the least of the pictures of observation showing that mass sometime, and the picture showed in the resemble of the sun and called the "croma." These prominences themselves were erroneous masses of matter thrown off or heaveful up from the chromosphere of the sun. The last and showed several prominences there were the sun and showed several prominences are approached which produced the irregular, rim of colored light seen about the rim of the moon in a total clipse of the sun and called the "croma." These prominences themselves were erroneous masses of matter thrown off or heaveful up from the chromosphere of the sun. The last and showed several prominences nearly see they would appear through a telescope to the eye of an observer.

AN ALLEGED BLACKMAILER HELD.

William Harrison, who is alleged to have attempted to blackmail Mrs. Elizabeth Rich, was taken before Justice, but the sun and called the "croma." These prominences have a sun and the produced the pr

THE STAR ROUTE TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 .- The Star Route trial was resumed this morning. Postmaster Gooch, of Rosita, Colorado, testified as to the operations of the Star Service between Pueblo and Rosita.

Ex-Postmaster Walters, of Greenwood, a station on the same route, said there were usually three or four letters a day received at his office.

On cross-examination the witness was required to locate Greenwood. He confessed that he could not do it. He lived in a tent when he first went there, and Greenwood appeared to move around all over the country. The post-office was often moved, and wherever it happened to be, there was Greenwood. "It followed the post-office," said Mr. Ingersoll, "and the post-office followed the mail carrier."

Some time was consumed at this stage of the proceedings in a wrangle between counsel over the production of certain petitions. The Judge finally lost patience and instead that the subject must be dropped. When the proper time name the full power of the Court, said he, would be exercised to compet the production of the papers, but the time of the public and the Court must be economized. This trilling with the Court must cause. Another ruling of the Court defining the duties of the jury seemed to be particularly repugnant to the defence, and it was excepted to, Both on account of its subject matter and the language in which it was couched. At length, anmoved by frequent interruptions, the Court, turning to the jury, exclaimed: "Gentlemen of the jury, this is all wind—all wind. It is intended, to have an influence upon you when it should not."

Finally the taking of testimony was resumed, Assigtant, Postmaster Marks, of Pueblo, being called to the stand. After some routine testimony the Court adjourned until to-morrow. ings in a wrangle between counsel over the production

GREETING THE VICE-REGAL PARTY.